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Is the Lesson So Clear?

in Brooklyn on Decoration Day, "that any man, looking at what is happening and has happened abroad and in our own history during the last few years, must indeed be blind if he cannot read that lesson clearly." He referred more particularly to the great naval victory is extinct. The only outcome of delay in the Corean Strait. Concerning that would be to augment the pecuniary inmomentous engagement, however, the demnity which is now certain to be exwhole world is "blind." It "cannot read acted, but which, if at once agreed to, that lesson clearly," for the particulars | could be procured by foreign loans on are still unknown and probably will be unknown in their fulness until the war is over.

Whether the lesson taught is that the great navies of the world as they now are in their prime elements have demonstrated finally their effectiveness in actual war, or the adoption of a new policy of construction or of distribution of naval power is suggested, no one can yet tell. Was Togo's victory won by gun fire primarily or was it due more directly to torpedoes, mines and submarines?

The contest in the Corean Strait was practically the first great engagement between the latest type of modern battleships. What was the result? We only know that almost the entire battleship squadron of the Russians was annihilated, destroyed or captured, and that the work of destruction was accomplished rapidly; yet of Togo's ships only three torpedo boats were lost.

Is the man "blind if he cannot read that lesson clearly"? What is the lesson? Is he not rather blind to the necessity of obtaining the precise causes of so astounding a result when he jumps to the conclusion that he has "read that lesson clearly"?

Let us wait for all the facts before we undertake to render judgment.

How Will the Japanese Victory Affect Russia?

The battle of Tsu Shima having virtually annihilated Russia's sea power, so far as the present war is concerned, and all hope of cutting communications between Japan and the Asiatic mainland being thus irreparably lost, the soldiers under Marshal OYAMA will naturally be elated, and the troops under Gen. LINIEVITCH correspondingly depressed. We may expect, therefore, to hear presently of a new Japanese victory on land, more decisive than the battles of Liaoyang and Mukden.

Why, then, should Russia continue fight? In France, where no doubt a is damaged. It is a more specific offense majority of the people have wished well to the Russian cause, and where the Government has faced great risks by straining its neutral rights for the benefit of its ally, the newspapers are now unanimous in urging the Czar to make peace forthwith, and similar advice is given him by impartial onlookers all over the world.

It cannot be taken for granted that the Czar is not still controlled by the war party, which is made up of his most reactionary relatives and of the chiefs of the bureaucracy, and which even after the fall of Port Arthur and the defeats of Liaoyang and Mukden repelled every suggestion of peace. Russia's honorand dignity, it was said, demanded that a victory for her standard must precede negotiations. The time has gone by when the Russian people could be gulled by such magniloquent assertions. He would be credulous indeed who could be persuaded that the authors of the massacre of January 22 are actuated by a nice regard for the honor of their nation or their dynasty. Their real motives are sufficiently patent. So long as the war continues their opportunities of practising fraud and embezzlement with impunity will be undiminished. With the conclusion of economy will strike, especially as the terms are now almost certain to include a demand for a pecuniary indemnity, which some months ago might have been waived.

Nor is this all that the inflexible upholders and greedy beneficiaries of an autocratic system have to dread. They shiver when they look forward to the sullen homecoming of the subaltern officers and rank and file of LINIEVITCH'S army, who, mishandled, ill equipped, half starved, robbed of the clothing, the comforts and the medical supplies contributed by sympathetic fellow countrymen, have been exposed to the frightful hardships and privations of a Manchurian winter. The soldiers who returned to Russia after the war against NAPOLEON had relatively little suffering to complain of, but they had tearned to think for themselves, and the Decembrist insurrection, in which they bore a leading part, brought the Government to the brink of ruin.

The decision, therefore, of the conference called at Tsarskoe-Selo is no foregone conclusion, and it may be that the sovereign's evil counselors will, with a display of mock heroics, insist that Russia ought to emulate the stiffnecked attitude maintained by Rome after her appalling defeat at Canna, when the land on which the victor was encamped was put up at public auction in the forum. The peace party, on their side, however, are likely to pronounce the time ill chosen for dealing in sham parallel and rhodo-

which they can now advance would prove irresistible if the Czar could be credited with clarity of vision and common sense. How is it practicable, we can imagine such a man as Mr. WITTE inquiring, for Russia to continue the war? She has no ships; nor can she acquire any for years to come. She will soon have no soldiers in Manchuria, unless LINIE-VITCH shall fare very much better than his predecessor. She still retains Vladivostok, and therewith a foothold on the Pacific: but how long can that naval fortress escape the fate of Port Arthur? Only with the utmost difficulty could she borrow a little money from European neighbors after her defeat at Mukden; how can she count on any further loans

in the face of irretrievable disaster? It is true, as Mr. WITTE would admit, that Russia has a large amount of gold in her vaults, but most of this is pledged for the redemption of her currency, and this nest egg ought to be reserved for some terrible emergency, such as an actual invasion of European "I should think," said Mr. ROOSEVELT Russia. It may be said that any high spirited nation would rather spend money for fighting than for ransom. Such a preference would no doubt be justified if there were any solid ground for hope of a change of fortune. For all clear sighted Russians, however, hope comparatively easy terms. Let Russia wait six months, and she will have to borrow far more and pay much more dearly for it, to say nothing of the ter-

> would have to submit. Never was it more plainly the duty of a Government to agree quickly with its enemy lest worse should befall it. It is the curse, however, of a despot ridden people that at a tragical conjuncture its vital interests are staked on the blindness, the stupidity or vacillation of a single human being.

ritorial dismemberment to which she

Secretary Taft and the Canal Policy as to Purchases.

Duty compels us to call attention to the flagrant case of the Commercial Appeal of Memphis, which is misrepresenting facts and discrediting journalism in the manner we now exhibit.

Our Memphis contemporary is among those newspapers which are accusing the President and the Secretary of War of having been frightened by the clamor of the protected interests from a position they took, boldly and definitely, several weeks ago with regard to the purchase of canal supplies in the foreign market. The Commercial Appeal depicts Mr. ROOSEVELA as "tucking his head beneath the wing of Congress." It announces that "our strenuous President" has been "forced by the high tariff animal to seek safety in this ignominious manner." Secretary TAFT, according to the same authority, "is doing his best to extricate himself and President ROOSE-VELT from the distressing moral tangle they have thrown about themselves in recanting the good resolutions to purchase canal supplies in the cheapest market."

All this is well enough, for it is all generality and rhetoric, and if it pleases the Commercial Appeal to regard the President and the Secretary as political cowards, in shameful retrogres against honest journalism which that newspaper has committed.

On Friday last, at the dinner of the Cincinnati Commercial Club. Secretary TAFT, according to the Commercial Appeal, "followed in the retreating footsteps of the President by saying":

Now, if Congress wants to pay more than France was willing to pay, then they are welcome to do so, but in the absence of a rule we feel we must carry out the rule that applies. That rule requires that, the prices and quality being the same, we must we feel bound by our trust to build as cheaply as possible.

" We submitted the question to Congress on this line, asking Congress to lay down a rule. If there is no rule, we must build as a business man would build. Now, there is no question of protection or it stands. . If the rule or law is changed, then we must change."

These remarks the Memphis culprit offers as evidence of a backdown on the part of the Secretary and his principal. It pretends to contrast this "amazing" willingness to refer the whole question to Congress with the previous position of the Administration on the same subject; and this alleged previous position is described by the Commercial Appeal as follows:

" When the announcement was first made to the a peace, the hour of retrenchment and country there were no conditions whatever attached. The President simply declared it to be his 'solemn duty ' to purchase these supplies where he could get them cheapest, and that his authority to do this rested in the fact that the operations requiring these purchases were located outside the great tariff wall that shuts in the people of the United States."

> Now, says the Commercial Appeal, the President is seeking safety in an ignominious manner by tucking his head beneath the wing of Congress, while Secretary TAFT is "following in the retreating footsteps of the President" by announcing that the determination of the question of policy rests with the Legislative Department.

Yet the truth is that almost five months ago, in an official communication transmitted to Congress by the President, the Secretary of War said precisely the same thing that is now offered by the Commercial Appeal, in its extract from the Cincinnati speech, as proof of his terrified retreat from a former position, This is what Mr. TAFT said on Jan. 12, 1905:

" An important question of policy is yet to be determined. If the Isthmian Canal Commissioners are not bound by any restriction of Congress a. to how they shall purchase machinery, materials and supplies, then it would seem to be their duty to construct the canal as cheaply as possible, and so to buy what they need where they can get it the

cheapest. " This, however, is certain to produce, every tim that a large contract is awarded to a foreign manufacturer or dealer, an outery on the part of the unsuccessful American competitors. If Congress approves the policy of giving all contracts to American manufacturers and dealers, even if it increases montade, and some of the arguments the cost of the construction of the canal, it seems

by law and lay down a rule which the commission

can easily follow." This declaration was repeated in the same words when the question came before the public three weeks ago. Compare it with the Cincinnati speech of Mr. TAFT on Friday last, and compare it, also, with the Commercial Appeal's fraudulent description of the position of the Administration prior to the alleged panic and retreat of the President and Secretary, occasioned by the outcry against the purchase of canal supplies at the prices ruling in foreign markets.

We recall no recent performance of unsatisfactory journalism fitter for chastisement than this pretense of the Memphis newspaper of convicting Secretary TAFT out of his own mouth. If the Commercial Appeal knows that Mr. TAFT is saying now just what he has said all along the element of conscious dishonesty appears in its attack on him. If it does not know what the Secretary's previous position has been regarding the responsibility and power of Congress it has no business to be writing about him and the question.

The Social Democrats. The first candidates nominated by a political party to be voted for at the municipal election this fall are those of the Social Democratic party, whose city convention was held on Tuesday evening. The nominees for Mayor and Comptroller are Manhattan men. The candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen lives in Brooklyn. They are the candidates of that faction of the Socialists which polled an amazing vote for EUGENE V. DEBS for President in this city last year, and in a close contest beween the nominees of the two great parties their poll this fall might be of no little importance.

In the Presidential campaign of 1900 the Social Democratic party cast 9,277 votes in the city for the head of its ticket. In the Mayoralty contest in the following year, when Low defeated SHEPARD. the Social Democrats polled 9,834 votes for their candidate. In 1902 for Governor they cast 16,432 votes in the city. A year later, when McCLELLAN won the Mayoralty from Low, the Social Democrats showed a strength of 16,956 votes in the city. Last year they gave DEBS for President 24,512 votes. Thus each year since 1900 the Social Democratic vote in the five boroughs of New York city has increased over the vote of the previous year. This increase is due to unceasing and intelligent campaigning, a complete system of organization, alliance with the labor unions, coupled with the undeniable tendency toward socialism which is affecting voters of all political parties.

During these same years the Socialist Labor party has not increased its strength as has the Social Democratic organization. In 1900 the Socialist Labor vote in the city was 6,972; in 1901 it fell off to 6,213; in 1902 it rose to 9,182; in 1903 fell away again to 5,205, and last year it was 5,171, or 1,800 less than in 1900. It is apparent that at present the Social Democracy is more attractive to the electorate than the more independent wing of socialism. Whether the two will ever amalgamate is a question impossible to answer, but at present the feeling between their leaders is bitter.

The Socialist campaign is carried on irelessly, from year's end to year's end The men who speak, write and work for it are idealists willing to accept present defeat in the belief that ultimately, and soon, their doctrines will triumph The next Mayor of New York is exceedingly unlikely to be ALGERNON LEE, but Mr. Lee's canvass will be one of the interesting incidents of the campaign.

The Golf Season.

The golf season has opened with several spirited tournaments and some surprises. To the disinterested observer buy American goods. In the absence of a rule, it is plain that the ancient and royal game has regained some of the popularity which it seemed to have lost last season. The entry lists of all the tournaments have been large, and there have been many returns of low scores. Golf free trade: It is merely our duty under the law as is no longer a "fad," but a thoroughly established sport, in which a high level of proficiency is sought and is attained

by many players. The increase in the number of expert players is natural. When the game began to be played generally in this country it was taken up by men no longer able to perform well in the arena of more athletic sports. Retired baseball players and sometime wielders of the tennis racket took to it with avidity. The young fellows looked upon it as an

old gentleman's sport and eschewed it. But after a time they began to discover its good points, and when they went into it their lithe bodies and elastic young sinews enabled them to snap clubs like whips and send golf balls hurtling to admired distances. These younger players have come into the front rank. and now in every tournament the colleges and preparatory schools furnish entrants who press hard upon the heels of seasoned veterans such as TRAVIS, WARD and WATSON.

All of which is excellent. Golf is a moderate exercise, beneficial to health, bathed in sunshine and open air, and withal a recreation which cultivates self-control and gentle courtesy.

We had the modest honor of predicting before the ocean yacht race began that if fresh winds from the westward were plentiful the big full rigged ship Valhalla would be heard from. Her appearance in the third place at the finish seems to indicate that this remark was what NATTY BUMPO would have called "judgmatical."

Manchuria is gaining by the war. The Chuo-Shimbun estimates that fully 100, 000,000 yen, or \$50,000,000, of Japanese money had been disbursed in Manchuria up to the middle of April. The Nippon Boyeki Kyokai estimates that Japan is nov employing in that Chinese province a hundred thousand Chinese coolies and ten thousand carts daily, involving a daily outlay of \$90,000, the pay of a coolie being one yen, or 50 cents, a day, and of a cart 8 yen, or \$4, a day. This foots up to \$2,700,000 monthly, or \$16,200,000 for the next half year, if the war lasts so long. All sorts of expenditure considered, the Chuo-Shimbun reaches the conclusion that another

to me only just that it should declare this policy | year of war will put \$75,000,000 of Japanes

money into Manchuria. Certainly the Chinese province, though assuredly suffering many hardships by the presence of two immense armies, is getting abundant money compensation, because the Russian outlay there is undoubtedly larger than that of the Japanese. Owing to the long distance Russia has to bring her troops through Manchuria she must be spending far more there than is Japan.

It is reasonable to estimate that Manchuria has already received the benefit of \$150,000,000 of Japanese and Russian money.

The Russians, at least, did not mistake Togo's ships for fishermen.

By quick action and cooperation between the Governor of the State and the Mayor of New York city, the cheap electric light measure passed by the Legislature will be saved and the taxpayers will receive its benefits. Nevertheless, Governor Hig-GINS should hold a rigid investigation of the mismanagement that sent the wrong bill to the Mayor in the first place. The error was discovered by the attorney for the wicked gas trust. He called the attention of the Governor's legal adviser to it, and made its rectification possible. A peculiar situation, to say the least, when the interests of the State are guarded more zealously by the lawyer for a corporation against which it is proceeding than by its own employees.

The Schoolbook Behind the Gun. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The news to-day of Japan's practical annihilation of Russia's Baltic fleet is overwhelming, but none the less welcome. The "peace at any price" people may decry war, but the time had come when the world's peace could only be conserved by destroying the world tram pling aggressions of the world's late bugbear, Russia, and this little Japan-all honor to her-has pluckily and effectually accomplished-at least for a hundred years to come, if not for all time.

But why is it that Japan has been able to win victory after victory, on sea and on land? Why is it that nothing seems impossible for her to face and overcome? Why is it that her spirit never falters, her arm never tires, and her plans never miscarry, though she meets obstacle after obstacle that could not be

Some may say: "Oh, she has heavier guns, and more of them." That is hardly so, be-cause when Port Arthur was captured Russian guns were found there of heavier caliber than the largest of the Japanese guns Or they may say: "Japan has more men. That is not so, because with the fortresse of Port Arthur, admitted by foreign expert engineers to be a triumph of military engi neering, she also captured 41,000 prisoners (of whom only one-third were sick and wounded) and immense stores of provisions and ammunition, as personally witnessed by the Pekin correspondent of the London Times. was it that the Russians abandoned

the fortified city of Mukden before direct assault was made upon the city itself?
Why is it that Admiral Togo—the Nelson the Farragut of Japan—has been able to annihilate two Russian fleets of superior size? The answer to all these questions is one and the same -education. That education which creates intelligence, breeds patriotism, and inspires courage -- courage at which the world

wonders, and which all the world admires. All honor to Japan and her heroes, dead and living; and all honor to those American and Englishmen who in years gone by made possible in Japan the system of civil, military heroes, commanders and privates alike, have

graduated with such marked succ WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENBCTADY, May 30.

The Fine Art of Newszetting.

From the Poughkeepsie News-Press.
The News-Press readers had the advantage of the biggest news beat scored in New York State in any regular edition. They had the official announcement at 5:30 A. M. of the great victory of Japan in the naval battle in the Corean Straits. No other newspaper but rumors, and no hint of the destruction

great triumph of News-Press news service in the Eastern war, having had exclusively the fall of Port Arthur, a beat which staggered all contem poraries.

The readers may be interested to know how this news triumph was scored. The News-Press was not only in telegraphic but in telephonic communication with the Laffan Bureau until the now famous despatch was

Naturally, the News-Press felicitates its readers upon this additional proof of the superiority of its, and their, news service.

"Sheeney Mike's" Early Life.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: I saw in The Sun a few days ago that Police Captain O'Brien announced the death of "Sheeney Mike." I knew Mike in his early life. O'Brien and he came from venth ward. Mike's father was an honest shoemaker at 379 East Fourth street, and O'Brien's father an honest mechanic, who toiled in the shipschool that gave the Eleventh ward its Within a stone's throw of the homes of Stephen

O'Brien and Mike Kurz stood the handsomest private dwelling in the Eleventh ward. A plazza n front was protected by a railing of iron, on which were six figures representing the children of the owner. Those figures also represented six persons who afterward made their mark. There were six n this family, males and females, and they became famous. The youngest died before he was 15, but had made a name for himself. He was at 12 an xpert in his line and a plague to the Union Market e. No prison could hold him; he was like an He was known as "Snow Dick," and had he ived would have taken front rank among the fraernity of which "Sheeney Mike" was a shining

In an evil day little Mike Kurz (afterward Sheeney Mike), while standing near the pier at the foot of Fourth street, East River, met "Snow Dick." Up to that time Mike had been a good enough boy, knowing little of the world. He was the youngest of his parents. That meeting began his

Mike was a good pupil and "Snow Dick" a great utor, and he taught Mike Kurz to be a thief. Mike's ather's old shoe shop is there yet. "Snow Dick" died from a cold brought on by escaping on a cake from Blackwell's Island about NEW YORK, May 31.

Portraits for Grant's Tomb. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am a Call-fornia traveler, and to-day visited the tomb of my

old commander. Gen. Grant. I was chagrined to ear the comments of some foreigners and boys on the only pictures of Grant which they observed there. These pictures are botches and poor prints. and fall to convey to their minds the hero as we

knew him.

There should be two paintings of Grant hung somewhere in the tomb, one representing him on horseback, as the General of the army, the other ons to come may see the hero and President as le appeared when at the acme of his glory.

New York, May 30.

M. A. Luck.

An Wing's View.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An Wing. cantain in the laundry industry, being asked for is solution of the Far East situation, observed: "Russian officer and soldier-too canteen-velly uch canteen. "Japanese captain and men-no canteen about st like Melican soldier."

NEW YORK, May 31. Joy in the Brine. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: England put up a Cup, won by the United States with the America; hence the America's Cup.

Germany put up a Cup, won by the United States with the Atlantic; hence the Atlantic's Cup. ith the Atlantic; hence the Atlantic, Now let any King or Kaiser get busy.

OLD SALT.

Frenzied Honsekeeping. Lot's wife had just turned to salt. always would make her own preserves e explained.

That, however, was an extreme example of the

IS JUDAISM PASSING? Distinguished Jew Asks if Its Liquida-

tion is Really in Sight. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your ditorial of Monday, "Is There a Drift Toward Rationalism?" you said enough to stir up the ewish section of your faithful readers and ubscribers, to most of whom your "ex cathedra" theological teachings replace the synagogue pulpit, from which they have definitely drifted away since shortly after their confirmation. Allow me to adduce a few corrobora-tive and suggestive facts and to bring them nto the proper connection with the present religious currents in the Jewish commi

You stated your inability "to estimate with any approach to accuracy how large a perentage of the three-quarters of a million Jews residing in this city are strictly religious On May 1 Dr. Walter Laidlaw presented to the Sisterhood of the Shearith Israel Congregation startling facts showing the irreligiousness of the greatest Jewish com-munity of the world, three-fourths of whose nembers are recent arrivals from Eastern Europe, which is generally considered as the main bulwark of Hebrew Orthodoxy.

Dr. Laidlaw found that in the Fifteenth Assembly district 63 per cent, of Jewish famlies are without synagogue connection; the Twenty-first he found that of 1,018 Jewish families 78 per cent. reported themselves not o possess a pew in any synagogue; of the remainder 13 per cent. claimed affiliation with downtown synagogues, thus representing the well to do Russian and Rumanian families who while moving into more fashionable quarters continue, for various reasons, to pay for their pews in their former modest nouses of prayer in East Broadway, in Norfolk and Hester streets. Among the 1,748 Jewish families in the Fourteenth Assembly District in 1899 over 93 per cent. were without regular synagogue connection and there was ot one synagogue in the district. In the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn over 76 per cent. of the Jewish families were churchless. This percentage rises to over 80 per cent, in the Twenty-second and to 90 per cent, in the Eleventh and Thirteenth Assembly districts of Manhattan.

Thus, if we except the so-called Ghetto proper, where the population is clustered around nearly 300 synagogues and private prayer halls, over 81 per cent, of the Jews New York can, as far as their synagogue connections are concerned, bravely compete with the overwhelming "churchless majority" of the Protestants and the large number of Roman Catholics inattentive to the observa-

tion of their religion. As to the Ghetto itself, the very center of the foreign born Jewish population (Tenth street to Chatham Square, from the Bowery to the East River), its utter irreligiousness passes belief. To grasp the full meaning of this statement, which may seem strange to some, the reader must not forget that Judaism of the word, but rather a complex of religious laws, customs and traditions.

Under these circumstances even the most radical Jew baiters and anti-immigrationists have certainly no longer the right to complain of the inassimilativeness of the Hebrew race.

The Sabbath, one of the main institutions

of the synagogue, is boldly thrown to the winds by at least four-fifths of the \$50,-000 Jews living in that section of our city where the natives of Warsaw, Wilna and Odessa keep their stores open on the Day of Rest, as if they never had heard of a Decalogue, of the Talmudical treatise Shabbat. where a minute description of the legal in functions relative to the Fourth Commandment is given, the hallowed traditions of the Jewish past and of their own youth. Every saturday morning tens of thousands of Jewish working men and working girls leave in streams the streets of the Ghetto, while the elder people prepare for the synagogue. Evidently the struggle between the old and new faith, in Grand street and East Broadway, has been decided in favor of the more iberal dispensation.

Another pillar of Jewish Orthodoxy, the strict observance of the Dietary Laws, is also crumbling away among the children and grandchildren of the various uptown iowntown Jewish colonies. The most fashonable Jewish restaurants, those kept by Jews and almost exclusively patronized by Jews, have long ago thrown away the last religious fig leaf. I mean the kosher sign. If were permitted to make a suggestion to Dr. Laidlaw, since the great and rich Jewish community of New York has not yet plucked up courage to establish a Jewish statistical bureau of its own, I would ask him to give us on Saturdays and holidays, and the consumption of the so-called kosher meat among the 1,500,000 Jews of the United States; for these lgures would constitute the surest religious barometer of American Judaism.

Not less characteristic of the gradual dis-solution of old time Judaism is the absolute indifference of the Jewish masses, from the multimillionaire to the pedler, with regard to the study of the Law and the cultivation of Jewish literature, held by the rabbis of old to be of greater importance for the maintenance of Israel than even the most scrupulous observance of religious customs and tradi-

The annual budget of the Jewish Publication Society of America, which numbers two score of the most eminent and influential Jews among its officers and trustees, is only \$17,000; and in spite of all efforts during the last thirteen years to publish an English Bible translation to be made by Jewish scholars and from the Jewish viewpoint only the Book of Psalms has appeared so far; the yearly increase of the Bible fund, two-thirds of which has been contributed by the family of

Jacob H. Schiff, does not exceed \$300! can branch of the people of the Book has become so callous to Jewish literature that not one Jewish bookseller from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast could pay his rent if he did not sell a fair lot of prayerbooks at the approach of the autumn festivals? Jewish Encyclopedia had to be taken up by Christian publisher after it had been regretfully rejected by the Jewish Publication Society, to which it was first offered, and the foremost Jewish leaders, in their fear of commercial disaster, tried to avert from hi project the promoter of the enterprise, the writer of these lines. Yet it is avowedly most important Jewish work ever published in the English language.
One more instance to show that "there is

something foul in the State of Denmark There are two rabbinical seminaries in this country, the progressive Hebrew Union lege in Cincinnati, which was founded by Dr. Isaac M. Wise, in 1875, and the conservativ Jewish Theological Semipary of New York, whose foundations were laid in 1886 by Sabbato Moriais of Philadelphia. Dr. who maintained his institution principally through his tremendous influence upon a few hundred well to do Jews in the West, and by his own and two of his teachers' disinterestedness, died in 1900. Immediately after his death nearly one hundred of his former pupils, many of them occupying the pulpits of the richest congregations of the country, and enthusiastically supported by the entire Jewish press, started a movement to raise a \$500,00 saac M. Wise fund, in order to place the Cincinnati college on a firm financial basis. Even at this writing the fund is far from complete.

As to the New York Seminary, which from he start represented the religious views of he Orthodox party, it could hardly maintain two instructors, one of whom, the teacher of Talmud, received the princely weekly salary of \$12.50. The 10,000 well to do Ortho dox families of New York obstinately turned a deaf ear to the urgent biennial appeals of the late President Joseph Blumenthal to put up an average annual contribution of \$1 the preservation of the only conservative rabbinical seminary in the New World. Since his death in 1901 the liberality of the Jewish millionaires and philanthropists, Jacob H. Schiff, Leonard Lewisohn and Daniel Guggenieim, has made possible the reorganization of the institution, so that at the present hour is able to have ten teachers for about twenty t is able to have ten teachers for about twenty rabbinical candidates; but this proves as little the interest of American Judaism for Jewsh science as Andrew Carnegie's \$10,000,000 pension fund is a test of the American people's loving care for the educators of its sons

and daughters. What will the probable outcome be of this melancholy state of things within the Jewish medancholy state of the United States? Will the extreme left wing of the synagogue, as your correspondent "Ahasveros" seems to believe, drift toward the Unitarians, the liberal extreme of the Christian Church? Or will the faithless children of Israel drift toward rationalism and agnosticism—leave the synagogue without replacing it by any form of church or religious associa-Will Judaism at large share the fate of political Zionism, which, after a stormy and partly glorious existence of one decade, is fading away into the shadow of the past, now that the great promoter and leader

turn the saving Messiah in his lonely grave at the outskirts of the Austrian capital? NEW YORK, May 30. ISIDOR SINGER.

this latest Jewish revival is waiting in his

The Crumbling Empire. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the atest reports of the intentions of the ultra-Magyar party in Hungary be correct, then he crisis in the present relations between last phase and the next step will determine

what the future is to be.

The threat alleged to have been made, that Hungary will refuse the military contingent and subsidies unless the King-Emperor consents to the suppression of German as the language of command in the Hungarian army and the substitution for it of Magyar, a tongue not understood by the great majority of the people of Hungary, is not one that is likely to carry much weight with the Emperor Francis Joseph, who is quite well aware of the antipathy for the Magyar and aware of the antipathy for the Magyar and his rule that is entertained by all the other races inhabiting the Kingdom. Such a policy, if acted upon, would play into the hands of the anti-Magyar elements in both halves of the Empire-Kingdom and is just the thing needed to give occasion for and justify a coup d'état that would end the present anomalous and hurtful conditions that have so long rendered Austria-Hungary almost a negligible quantity in European politics and are driving the non-Magyar population by tens of thousands out of the country every year to this and other lands.

thousands out of the country every year to this and other lands.

The Slavonic and Rumanian elements, forming the majority of the population of Hungary, would welcome with pleasure any action of the Emperor Francis Joseph that would deliver them from the misused power action of the Emperor Francis Joseph that would deliver them from the misused power of the Magyar minority, whose conceptions and practise of government differ little from those of the Turk, to whom indeed racially they are closely connected and with whom, except in religion, they have much in common. Should, therefore, the threat to withhold the recruits for the military contingent and the subsidies for the year be carried out we may expect interesting events in the pushts of Hungary and in the Carpathians unless wiser counsels prevail at Budapest. The least that could be expected would be the proclamation of a new constitution giving equal political rights to all the nationalities of Hungary and abolishing the exceptional and privileged conditions that have been created by the Magyars for themselves since 1886.

Under such circumstances the Emperor would receive the support of the greater part of the Hungarians including no doubt no inconsiderable number of those Magyars who are finding their economic conditions suffering through the agitations kept up by a minority of racial fanatics for their own purposes and by a number of non-Magyars for the profit to be derived from them.

An Austrian garrison at Budapest, therefore, during the transition from present to new conditions in Hungary, if events are forced by the Magyar party of domination, is not an impossibility, and the Orszaghaza may become the Reichsrath of a new system, making laws for the people of Hungary without distinction of race and under a just rule of representation for all nationalities.

New York, May 31.

Foreign Contract Opportunities. Electric lighting works are wanted by the cft; f Nachod, Bohemia-also by Marburg, Germany Johannesburg, South Africa, by the munici ality of Druten, Italy, and by the town of Beacons feld, Cape Colony, South Africa. The electric light plants in Leipsic. Heidelberg and Emden. also to be enlarged.

Harbor improvements, water works, railroads and other public works, to cost \$984,600, have been decided upon by the Government Council of Pondicherry,

Steam rollers will be increasingly wanted in Cape Colony, says the British Board of Trade. Electric tramway lines are to be constructed at Nankin, China, Paris, France (to cost \$3.897,000 Rome to Civita Castellana, Italy, by the West andsche Stoomtramway Maatschappij of Am sterdam: Goerz, Austria, Jonannesburg, South Africa (consulting engineers, Mordey & Daw-barn, 82 Victoria street, London); Celle, Prussia, and by the Societé Generale des Tramways de Madrid, Spain, and several in Bohemia.

A steam railroad 100 miles long in the Kamerur

Colony, German Africa, is to be built by German business men interested in banks, iron works and German Federal Government guarantees 3 per cent. dividend on the stock. The Società Veneta per Construzione ed Esercizio de Ferrovi Secondto Asiago, Italy: the municipality of Terborg, Netherlands, will build one from Terborg to Emmerich; the municipality of Delfziji. Netherlands. another from that town to Zuidbrock; the Government of Natal Colony, South Africa, contemplates a steam road from Umiaas Road Station to Mid Illoso: and the Portugal State Railways one from Villa Real to Varges Brook.

An automobile exposition at Frankfort, Ger-

many, is projected for the coming autumn. An artificial silk factory will be erected by Bel-gian capitalists in the Prussian province of Posen,

and another is going up at Lyons. France. The profits are large.

Electric central power stations are to be structed at Reichelshelm, Germany; Wallensch,

Jermany, and Sentino, Italy Freight cars, 123, are wanted by the Ministry for the Colonies at The Hague, Netherlands: the iron parts for 2,400 freight cars for the Russian Government are to be purchased abroad, as the Russian iron works cannot supply in time. Each car is of thirtysix tons capacity

Panama, says the British Consul there, wants proposals for building a lighthouse on the island of Bastimentos; also for the construction of Government buildings at Bocas del Toro. Six steamboats, to run on the River Nile, Egypt, are wanted by the Hamburg-American Ste Company. Bids are invited. Electric motor cars to the number of twenty

are wanted by the municipality of Utrecht, Neth Paper, white gummed, 12.678 reams, is wanted by the Fabrica Nacional de Moneda y Timbre, Madrid, Spain. Bids are invited.

Four bridge cranes are wanted by the Junta del Puerto de Barcelona, at Barcelona, Spain. Electric light installation proposals are wanted by the Spanish Ministry of Marine, for the cruise An elevator to the top of the "Swendifluh" mount-

ain. Switzerland, is to be erected by a Swiss com-pany headed by K. Loehle, of Zurich, Switzerland. Structual iron and steel work to the value of \$100,000 is wanted for a market hall at Ain-Temon chent, Algeria.

Water works are to be constructed at Proesnitz. Machren, Austria; the State railways of Bulgaria

at Sofia want bids for cast iron pipes; and the muni cipality of Barendecht, Netherlands, will also pu in water works. Gas works extensions have been decided upon Acetylene lighting works are wanted by the unicipality of Etten, near Breds, Netherlands

Railroad improvements and extensions are the order of the day in Servia, and will be paid for out of a new loan of \$7,000,000, just floated for the purpose by the Kingdom of Servia.

Disinfecting materials, enough for five years, can be contracted for with the city of Madrid. An iron storage shed, to cost \$131,000,

Antwerp, Belgium.

Electric cranes and other harbor improvements, to cost \$930,000, are to be installed at Cape Town, South Africa. There ought to be something in this list fo american contractors and manufacturers.

be built along the American basin in the port of

The North Pole. NOTE .- The nations at interest are beginning iscuss the question of ownership should the North Pole be discovered. Give it to the one who finds it. Give it to the nation that

Provides the man Who leads the van To find where the blamed thing's at. Whoever finds it should have it; There's nobody has a claim Can win in that freeze out game. So give it to him who finds it: He has carned it every bit. And let him take

To fasten his glory to it. Yes, give it to him who finds it. And, brethren, we A Red, White and Blue North Pole.

THE YELLOW PERIL. Only One Hope for Continued White Supremacy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Russia has richly deserved the punishment she has received, and her reverses on land and sea are but the natural fruit of the corruption, in-Nevertheless, Japan's triumph is anything but a cause for congratulation and elation among the ruling nations of the earth. It has brought appreciably nearer the end of the white man's world rule, and it points to the time when the yellow races will dominate the seas and lands that we of white skins have so

long looked on as ours.

Inevitably, with Japanese influence predominant in Asia, China will be organized on modern industrial lines. Her vast natural resources, her teeming population of indus-trious, capable workers will be developed in competition with the nations of Europe and the Americas. Under the guidance of the Japanese. China's millions of inhabitants in three generations will solve the problem of the open door by producing such manu-factures as the country needs. Importation will stop because home manufactured goods. of a quality equalling the best made in other countries, will supply the home markets, Cost of manufacturing will be lower in China than in any other country. Soon she will have a surplus to dispose of, and the outlet for that surplus she will seek in Europe and

on this continent. If the law of supply and demand is not

on this continent.

If the law of supply and demand is not hindered in its operation by legislative enactments directed against Chinese goods, Chinese manufacturers will undersell us in our own markets. Our manufacturing supremacy—that is, England's, Germany's, France's, America's—will be not only lost, but our manufacturers will be forced to close their mills and tueir employees will be without means of obtaining a livelihood, unless they can sink to the level of the Chinese.

On the other hand, if protective measures are adopted in self-defence, they will ultimately result in war—a war of the Japanese-Chinese against the white nations of the world. Such a war, with the Japanese-Chinese forces animated by the spirit that animates the Japanese of to-day, conducted as Japan has conducted the present war, and with the opposing forces managed as the armies of all other nations are managed now, could end only in complete success for the yellow allies. There is but one rift in the clouds. With increasing knowledge of Western nations, Japan may adopt Western views of public administration. Graft, corruption, favoritism, cheap politics may weaken her now splendid system of honor, truth and patriotism. Under such circumstances, the whites would have a fair chance to win. Otherwise, the whites are lost.

NEW YORK, May 31.

Mr. Wu and the Chinese Boycott. From a letter by Ex-Senator McLaurin in the

Charleston (S. C., Evening Post. I do not know whether there is any credence in the reported boycott, but recalling the attitude of Minister Wu, I am disposed to think that the matter is being engineered by him most likely in the way of a diplomatic threat as to what China may and can do. The first I saw of it was a press despatch from San Francisco in The Sun of the 15th inst., saying that the Shanghai Chamber of

Commerce had declared a boycott on American I talked frequently to Minister Wu, while this bill [the act of 1902] was under consideration, and his position was just and reasonable He did not expect us to relax our restrictions as to coolie immigration, but contended that under our treaty merchants, students and persons of financial and social standing from China should have the same right of coming and going as similar classes from other countries. I called the attention of the President to this and said that "I did not see how we could long expect to trade or do business with China on any other basis." How can we hope to enjoy the benefit of "the most favored nation clause" in any agreement with China. when we refuse to accord her the same treat-ment she receives from every other nation, and which we accord to every other nation?

What Linepin Said to Webster's Friend From the Boston Herald.

The late Hon. Charles W. Slack told the following of the Hon. Peter Harvey, the friend and biographer of Daniel Webster: Mr. Harvey was a large rean with a small voice and that pomposity of manner that many very diffident men possess. Above everything he valued and prided himself upon his friendship with the "great expounder." The first year of the War of the Rebellion he went to Washington, and on his return was asked how he liked President Lincoln. was asked how he liked President Lincoln.

"Well," he said, "Mr, Lincoln is a very singular man. I went on to see him, and told him that I had been an intimate personal friend of Daniel Webster; that I had talked with him so much on the affairs of the country that I felt perfectly confident I could tell him exactly what Mr. Webster would advise in the present crisis, and thereupon I talked to Lincoln for two solid hours, telling him just what he should do and what he should not do; and, willyou believe it, sir, when I got through all Mr. Lincoln said was, as he clapped his hand on my leg: 'Mr. Harvey, what a tremendous great calf you have got."

Chief White Arm Gets Religion.

From the St. Louis Republic. Amid shouts of "amen" from the Southern mem Chief White Arm of the Crow Indians, through an interpreter, announced yesterday afternoon to the Baptists of America that he had decided to travel the righteous road. When it came Chief White Arm's turn to appear an interpreter was procured With all the gestures of the sign language W Arm electrified the audience with these words: "I have come from a long way to see the Chris tian men and women. I am glad to stand here among the Jesus friends. My heart is full with

the love and I am going to walk in the righteous Congressman Burton Writing Life of John

Mansfield correspondence Cleveland Leader. Congressman T. E. Burton of Cleveland was here to-day to secure data on the life of the late Senator Sherman. Mr. Burton was in conference with former Congressman W. S. Kerr. one of the executors of the late Senator's will, and who has charge of his papers and memoirs, and is himself ished him considerable information, and Mr. Burton was also in consultation with Henry P Davis, one of the oldest members of the Richland county bar and almost lifelong friend of Sherman. who also furnished reminiscences of Sherman's

Oregon to Lash Wife Beaters.

From the Louisville (Ky.) Herald. The Legislature of Oregon passed at its last ses sion an act providing for the punishment of wife beaters by the lash. The law goes into effect this month. The law provides that a man convicted of wife beating may be punished with whipping. not to exceed twenty lashes. This is, however, additional punishment only and exclusive of the old time punishment by fine or imprisonment, which is still in force. The whipping authorized by the new law must be conducted within the walls of the county or city jail by the Sheriff or a regu

Filled All the Requirements.

From the Boston Herald. Prof. Hart of Harvard, classmate of President Roosevelt, wanted to adopt twins a few years ago, and inserted an "ad" in the Boston papers. He stipulated that they must be of American parentage. ood and healthy, and not have a spot or a blemish of any description; the parents must be of good

tanding, and must surrender all claim He was surprised at the number of replies he received. One day he was called to his front door by his maid to look at the twins in a baby carriage They fulfilled all requirements, but, unfortunately, were little colored babies.

Result of Mr. Webb's Ride.

Sand Lake correspondence Tillamook Herald. Thursday evening while B. M. Webb and daugh er, Gladys, were taking a buggy ride they were coming down the road at a pretty good rate, when they ran over a root which bounced them off of the t and when they came down they went clear through the seat.

Good All Around Man From the Leesville Light. Jake Lisenbee came to town yesterday to butcher

two hogs for Mart Miller and to attend the big He Had.

Watter-Haven't you forgotten something, sir? Professor-Yes, I can't remember in what year Charlemagne was crowned, can you?